

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow;
not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 68.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 321.

++++

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

DRY LAW BLOW TO BROADWAY'S CABARET LIFE

Profits on Soft and "Near"
Drinks Fail to Support
the Revues
DRAW MANY CURTAINS
Palais Royal, Rector's and
Wallick Shows Just
Dry Up.
BROOKLYN QUILTS EARLY
Managers All Over City Say
Days of Expensive Enter-
tainment Are Past.

War time prohibition, which has been keeping Broadway lobster palaces on a diet of light wines and 2.75 beer, is slowly undermining both the extravagant revues and the elapshab cabarets that have served to entertain at the smaller restaurants. July 2, a day after prohibition got going, the Pekin, at Forty-seventh street, Broadway and Seventh avenue, closed its doors, to the bewilderment of many Broadwayites. Within the last two weeks several more establishments which had been expecting to run expensive revues on the gross receipts from foodstuffs, wines and lemons at 50 cents a glass discovered that it couldn't be done, and bounced the whole show.

Louis Candone, manager of the Palais Royal, told a representative of THE SUN last night that he was compelled to do away with his cabaret revue because war time prohibition made it impossible to entertain diners who bought little wine and drank perhaps two lemonades during the evening.

"My cabaret cost me \$4,000 every week," said Candone. "With the profits from hard liquor cut away from us it would be foolishness to continue the revue. Some of the restaurant men think they can continue, but from my viewpoint I don't know how they are going to do it. The cabaret is going to leave Broadway. The process may be slow right now, but within a month some awful pruning will occur."

Few Seen Visiting Bar.

The management of the Cafe de Paris, formerly Rector's, has discontinued its show and closed the saloon. The bar there was peopled yesterday during the rush of business on Broadway by two or three men who were drinking ginger ale, Reimsweber, at Columbus Circle, joined with the others in closing out its elaborate show, but still is operating the Paradise Room, where Sophie Tucker entertains each evening. The management at the Hotel Wallack said it has shut out the cabaret for the summer months only, and has prospects of opening again early in the fall. Wallick's, like the other places, has substituted a more liberal orchestral programme and some dancing.

Shanley's on Broadway has been compelled to prune down its cabaret and acknowledges that a decline in gross receipts is the only reason for a smaller show. Last night, at the sixtieth street place, said he found business booming, and that he would not diminish his show. Capt. Jim Churchill, at his Broadway lobster palace, announced he had put the cabaret out of his establishment. Murray's, in West Forty-second street, reported that it had forgotten the cabaret form of entertainment months ago, but caught an after theatre crowd fond of dancing.

All of the restaurant men who are members of the Society of Restaurant Owners agreed that the closing out of the revue had been done by each owner individually. Some managers stated the show business in connection with food serving was positively on the wane.

Restaurants Hard Hit.

The abolition of cabarets and the pruning process is hitting Brooklyn. Benjamin Salvin, manager of the Ritz, which has been closed, spoke the doom of other cabaret restaurants in that borough. "The enforcement of prohibition curtails the profits from hard drinks, upon which revenue restaurants are able to operate their shows," said Mr. Salvin. Benjamin Walker of the Rockwell Terrace, said:

"I intend to go out of business with a loss of several hundred thousand dollars against me." The same sentiment was echoed by the management of the Hotel Shelburne.

Harry Richards of the firm of Roehm & Richards, who book cabaret acts for this city, Jersey and Long Island, said at his office in the Strand Theatre Building:

"Our clients have been hard hit by the city restaurant men who discontinued their shows. We feel that the worst is yet to come. Fortunately I have been able to book all the men and women who were made jobless at places in Astor Park, Atlantic City and other resorts. The restaurant men cannot afford to pay out fifty, seventy and a hundred dollars a week to the performers under present conditions. I expect to see every cabaret in this town and Brooklyn shut down within a short time. Even if war time prohibition is relaxed in September, as is rumored, the cabaret cost is expected to exist for a few months thereafter, because January 15 will only be that far off."

SENATE RATIFIES 3 TREATIES.

Abolition Pact With Italy, Spain and Holland Extended.

Italy Not to Get Foe's Tientsin Concessions

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, July 17.—The Inter-Allied Council refused to-day Italy's request that Austrian concessions at Tientsin, China, be transferred to her.

RAYNHAM FAILS; PLANE WRECKED

Tiny Martinsyde Flies at 30 Feet for 50 Yards Before Going to Smash.

STOPS FLIGHT TO IRELAND

Both Aviators Unhurt in the Second Accident Which Fells Hawker's Rival.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 17.—Capt. Frederick P. Raynham made another disastrous attempt to fly across the Atlantic in a tiny Martinsyde plane to-day. The machine, after reaching a height of thirty feet, crashed to the ground under the heavy load of gasoline which it was carrying. Capt. Raynham and his navigator, Lieut. Conrad H. Biddlecombe, escaped injury.

The accident is almost exactly like that which befell Raynham on the afternoon when Harry Hawker set off to fly overseas. At that time Raynham essayed to follow him, but barely got off the ground before the heavy weight of fuel pulled him to earth and his machine nosed into the ground. Both Raynham and his former navigator, Capt. Charles Morgan, were somewhat injured. Morgan so seriously that his flying days are said to be over.

Both accidents are part of a series of misfortunes which have dogged Raynham's attempt to duplicate the feat of the late Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown in the Vickers-Vimy bomber.

Built From Wreck's Fragments.

The Chimeras, as the machine Raynham built from the fragments of his first was called, ran along the ground to-day for about 300 yards and then took off. For perhaps fifty yards the plane flew, but then it crashed. It struck the ground. The axle of the running gear and both wheels were broken. The propeller splintered, the radiator was shattered, the engine and the lower wing and fuselage shattered. It is regarded here as unlikely that Raynham will make a third attempt, not because he is discouraged, but because of the heavy expense which attends the enterprise.

Raynham's determination to get away on the flight was only strengthened when he was left with a wrecked plane at St. John's when Hawker sailed over the eastern horizon on his way to what he declared the east tanks and the lower wing and fuselage shattered. The failure of Hawker did not discourage him despite the fact that Hawker's machine was larger than his own, which has a wing spread of only forty feet and a fuselage twenty-six feet long. Neither did the winning of the \$50,000 prize by the Vickers-Vimy discourage him, for he declared he would fly home to England whether he got the reward or not. Bad weather and various other troubles have kept him at St. John's since early last April.

Radiator Found to Be Defective.

After the withdrawal of Capt. Morgan because of his injuries, Capt. Raynham had some trouble getting a capable navigator, but finally Lieut. Biddlecombe came on from England to fly back with him. After all his labor in rebuilding the Chimeras, this city, which is hardly adapted for the construction of airplanes, he had some trouble with it owing to a defective radiator, but declared himself satisfied after trial flights under conditions that the little machine would get over.

The plane carried 375 gallons of gasoline on the fuselage, and the total weight of the plane, passengers and fuel was, it is estimated, more than 5,000 pounds. Raynham hoped to average more than 100 miles an hour, and was reaching Ireland a little more than fifteen hours after the start. He believed he had a chance, with favorable winds, of beating the record of sixteen hours and twelve minutes of the two engines Vickers-Vimy.

WALES CERTAIN TO VISIT U. S.

Official Announcement of Contemplated Trip Is Issued.
LONDON, July 17.—The Prince of Wales will visit the United States during his coming trip, the Press Association states to-day.

The Prince's tour, however, will be primarily a colonial one, the association announcement adds, and most of his time will be spent in Canada.

It is understood that the Prince during his visit to the United States will go to Washington to make call on President Wilson, but that the other plans for his tour of that country have not been completed.

London advices on Wednesday carried the announcement that the Prince of Wales would sail from Portsmouth on August 5, landing at St. John, N. B., on August 15, and proceeding thence to Quebec, with stops at Halifax and Charlottetown. Previous advices had indicated that the Prince would visit the United States, but no definite statement as to this had been forthcoming.

LONG ISLAND FLIER KILLED.

Sergeant Barton Eates Falls From Machine in Georgia.

AMERICUS, Ga., July 17.—Sergeant Barton Eates of Flushing, L. I., was killed here late to-day during an aerial circus being held at Southern Field.

WILSON PLAYED POLITICS, FORD IS CONVINCED

President's Talks on Unpreparedness Are Classified as "Fiction."

DELAVIGNE THE GOAT

Motor Maker Found His Hauling Down Flag Talk "a Detriment."

IDEA H. A. WISE WOOD'S

John Reed Got Inspiration for Article From N. Y. Man, Ford Asserts.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 17.—Henry Ford underwent his second day of grilling apparently little disturbed by the tireless volley of questions directed toward bringing him to some exact definition of his views on militarism and anarchy. At one point in the testimony he insisted that he regarded militarism and treason as synonymous, and under the constant prodding of his examiner finally made a frank defence of an editorial that was published over his name charging that munitions workers who feared the ending of the war were traitors.

The witness had his only opportunity to enjoy himself on the stand shortly after the cross-examination was resumed, when an article written about him by John Reed was read to the jury. Mr. Ford appeared to enjoy the thing hugely, especially those parts of the article which lauded him most fulsomely. He nodded several times when the article quoted his denunciation of armies and the "money lenders" whose financial interest caused wars.

Quizzed About World Flag.
When the reading was over and Mr. Ford had regained his composure he was asked if he could have written anything so well, and replied in the negative. The earlier part of the questioning that followed centred about the world flag, which Mr. Ford said he had never seen, and which, it was charged, he was going to run up over his factory when the war was over.

Little satisfaction was obtained from him on this point, however, on his insistence that anything anybody knew about the flag must have been learned "from around his factory" and not from him personally.

As the afternoon wore on the court showed some disposition to check the flow of the testimony, but Ford would not see just then where to call a halt. At no time was there any indication that Mr. Stevenson was reaching an end of his line of questioning.

Several attempts were made to get Mr. Ford to accuse President Wilson of misstating the condition of the country's military weakness before the war, but Ford refused to do so. He defended himself by saying that, however he attacked the President's utterances, he would not say anything that would reflect on the President's character. He said he was not a military expert, and that he was not a politician.

Mr. Ford's counsel, then, jumped into the breach and tried to show that the questioning was improper, but it was overruled. Mr. Stevenson then read into the record the statement of the editor of the Detroit Free Press, who had said that the examination of the editorial continued, with Mr. Stevenson endeavoring to get a definition of his phrase, "bribe," in which the article concluded.

"What did you mean when you said that treason was something against the Government by anarchists?" "It was against militarism," Mr. Ford answered.

Toward the close of the questioning Mr. Stevenson, reverting to his practice of several days past, questioned Mr. Ford as to the meaning of some of the words contained in his questions. One of them was "context." Mr. Ford admitted he did not know what the word meant, but when the attorney explained quite agreed with him.

Statement by Weaver.

Mr. Lucking, Mr. Ford's counsel, then jumped into the breach and tried to show that the questioning was improper, but it was overruled. Mr. Stevenson then read into the record the statement of the editor of the Detroit Free Press, who had said that the examination of the editorial continued, with Mr. Stevenson endeavoring to get a definition of his phrase, "bribe," in which the article concluded.

"What did you mean when you said that treason was something against the Government by anarchists?" "It was against militarism," Mr. Ford answered.

Toward the close of the questioning Mr. Stevenson, reverting to his practice of several days past, questioned Mr. Ford as to the meaning of some of the words contained in his questions. One of them was "context." Mr. Ford admitted he did not know what the word meant, but when the attorney explained quite agreed with him.

Begins Daily Torture.

With Ford on the witness stand facing a packed court room Attorney Stevenson began his daily torture. This was the third full day and part of another that Mr. Ford has been subjected to heart breaking questions fired at him by the brilliant attorney, but he answered them all to best of his ability.

Q. Do you recall this, that you have given in this statement, different things than you said in the past?

A. I recall, yes.

Q. One was preparedness?

A. Overpreparedness.

Q. Was the bankers?

A. Yes.

Q. Another was munition makers?

A. Yes.

Q. Another was alcohol?

A. Yes.

Q. Another was the kings and the peers and the dukes?

A. Yes.

Q. What I want to challenge your attention to is here—object to the comment made in that question.

Q. It is a famous story, isn't it, Mr. Ford?

A. Famous story? It is a paper I never heard until to-day or last night but little of.

Q. You went over it, last night?

A. Some of it, yes, sir.

WILSON FAILS TO CONVINCE SENATORS; SEES G. O. P. MEN HE HOPES TO 'CONVERT'; U. S. LAGS IN FIGHT FOR GERMAN TRADE

CONSULS SPEED ALLIED SHIPPING

Vessels Cleared Without Waiting for Ratification of Peace Treaty.

NO CONTROL: PRICES SOAR

Hoover Says Congress Must Act Before American Exports Are Safe.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PARIS, July 17.—Despite the fact they have not yet ratified the peace treaty, Great Britain, France and other nations are putting consuls in Germany rapidly and clearing ships, while the United States, without any consuls, seems to be in a bad way to compete. So far several American ships have reached German ports, owners taking a chance that they would be cleared just as the food ships have been cleared.

Two of these ships were loaded with pork and one with cotton. The pork was consigned to German firms by big American packers and the cotton to a Slovakian firm.

Herbert Hoover, Interior Relief Commissioner, cleared these ships yesterday, but has decided that it isn't up to him to clear any more vessels. Therefore when additional American vessels arrive at German ports they will find nobody there to clear them under the navigation laws. This situation is likely to continue until the treaty is ratified unless Congress sanctions the putting in of consuls before ratification, as other countries are doing.

No Stocks in Germany.
Reports reaching here from Germany fail to bear out reports that the Germans have accumulated large stocks of goods to be sent back in American ships. In fact this idea seems to have been a myth, as shown by the fact that the Germans already have turned over \$150,000,000 in gold, which they could ill afford to do. Under the agreement reached at Brussels they are allowed to pay for food with exports.

The gradual removal of centralized control over the transportation of food and fuel which the Allies maintained during the war, is producing great demoralization through Europe. Food is now virtually in the hands of the private trader, and the situation is becoming more and more chaotic.

The report to Congress on the expenditure of the \$100,000,000 fund for food relief, some of which remains unexpended. He expects to leave shortly for his California home for a long rest.

Europe, which is now depending on food, yet prices are soaring here and there, faces a serious situation, whereof transportation demoralization is the chief factor.

Clear Field for Profiteers.

Another big factor is profiteering. The American commission kept profiteering down, and with that control removed the profiteers have the field to themselves.

The situation is bad in France and England, but worse in Italy, which Mr. Hoover's reports show is practically without food or fuel and with little credit to buy any. This is at the bottom of all the social troubles now going on there. The Europeans want international control reestablished, but Mr. Hoover does not favor this, and has told the Europeans he greatly doubts whether Congress would approve it now that the war is over.

Mr. Hoover is reported to be giving up the idea of a "European Council" and has turned to the idea of a "European League" which would be a permanent body to maintain peace and order in Europe.

The whole question is to be discussed at Monday's meeting of the Economic Council, which Mr. Hoover still is a member. At the meeting the French will renew their demands for international control of food.

His only one feature of the dark economic outlook, which has only been accentuated by the removal of the blockade.

GERMANY NOW SEEKS TRADE WITH SOVIET

Commons Told of Reported Mission to Russia.

LONDON, July 17.—The German Government is believed to be trying to establish trade relations with Soviet Russia. Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Harmsworth said he had no exact information on the matter, but stated: "I believe it to be the case that the German Government is endeavoring to enter into trade relations with Soviet Russia and that a German industrial and commercial mission has visited or is about to visit Soviet Russia."

PARCELS TO GERMANY AGAIN.

International Postal Service Is Resumed Now.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Resumption of international parcel post service with Germany, effective immediately, was announced to-day by the Post Office Department.

Packages up to eleven pounds will be accepted.

Haig Expresses Admiration of Allies, but Is "Jealous for British Armies"

LONDON, July 17.—Speaking in London to-day on the accomplishments of the British Empire in the war, Field Marshal Haig said: "Nothing could be further from my thoughts and desires than to attempt to minimize the efforts of our Allies. I have so often expressed admiration for their deeds that I trust I can say a word or two in praise of my own people without giving offence to others for whose many successful actions in the field I have nothing but admiration. I admit I am very jealous of the reputation of our own armies."

Field Marshal Haig said in a speech at Newcastle, England, on July 9: "After all, the British Empire won the war."

BELA KUN FALLS; ARMY IN REVOLT

Boehm and Lander Take Control of Communist Government.

BUDAPEST IN DISORDER

Troops Pouring Into Capital, Which Is Virtually in State of Siege.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PARIS, July 17.—Bela Kun's Red army in Hungary seems to be in revolt. The American mission here has received reports that the Red troops are pouring into Budapest from Slovakia in a mutinous state. Bela Kun being unable to hold the army together now that the offensive has stopped, Budapest is reported to be in a virtual state of siege. Bela Kun is also reported to have been ousted as dictator. The Red army formerly consisted of 150,000 men, but is reported almost to have melted away.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, July 17.—Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Communist Government, has been ousted, according to despatches from reliable sources in Vienna received by the Peace Conference.

Despatches from Budapest indicate that general demoralization has struck Bela Kun's army, which is straggling back from the different fronts with utter lack of discipline. The breakdown in the spirit of the troops is attributed to discontinuation of the fighting against the Czechs and the Rumanians in consequence of the armistice and to the heavy increase of the well drilled loyal army of 60,000 to more than 125,000.

Reports from the same source received by the Peace Conference indicate that Bolshevism in Hungary is confined almost exclusively to Budapest. Pankas are said to be obstructing shipments of food to the capital, which is rapidly reaching a desperate state.

Herr Boehm and Herr Lander have taken over control of the Communist Government.

By the Associated Press.
VIENNA, July 17.—A report from Budapest says Major Bartha, head of the military school, recently shot himself. He is believed to have been a student of the school and twenty-five others to imprisonment for life or shorter terms. Chief Justice Kiss, who was a blacksmith, was unable to obtain answers from Bartha when the students were on trial.

The report adds that Bartha, on being given the choice of suicide or imprisonment, chose the latter. He is now in prison.

By the Associated Press.
Bela Kun was reported in a Budapest despatch received to-day to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

Herr Boehm, who has been commander of the Hungarian army, was reported to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

By the Associated Press.
Bela Kun was reported in a Budapest despatch received to-day to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

By the Associated Press.
Bela Kun was reported in a Budapest despatch received to-day to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

By the Associated Press.
Bela Kun was reported in a Budapest despatch received to-day to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

By the Associated Press.
Bela Kun was reported in a Budapest despatch received to-day to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

By the Associated Press.
Bela Kun was reported in a Budapest despatch received to-day to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

By the Associated Press.
Bela Kun was reported in a Budapest despatch received to-day to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

By the Associated Press.
Bela Kun was reported in a Budapest despatch received to-day to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

By the Associated Press.
Bela Kun was reported in a Budapest despatch received to-day to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

By the Associated Press.
Bela Kun was reported in a Budapest despatch received to-day to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

By the Associated Press.
Bela Kun was reported in a Budapest despatch received to-day to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

By the Associated Press.
Bela Kun was reported in a Budapest despatch received to-day to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

By the Associated Press.
Bela Kun was reported in a Budapest despatch received to-day to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

By the Associated Press.
Bela Kun was reported in a Budapest despatch received to-day to have broken off with nearly all the Socialist leaders. Officers of the Soviet army were said to be deserting at every opportunity. The Communist leader was quoted as having told his Minister of Education that he was tired of trying to maintain the Communist Government.

SAYS SHANTUNG IS COMPROMISE

Wilson Understood to Admit to Senators Settlement Was Necessary to Get Results.

THREE AT WHITE HOUSE

McCumber, Nelson and Colt Hold Confidential Conference With President.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Wilson began his series of conferences to-day with Republican Senators who have been or are to be specially invited to the White House for the purpose. Evidently the invitation list was framed with studious care. Without exception the Republican Senators who were at the White House to-day were men who failed to sign the round robin against the league constitution and who are inclined toward the Wilson covenant or at least open mind.

It is understood the President in his discussions with the Senators expressed a desire to make a fuller explanation of the details of the Shantung settlement than he felt it proper to make publicly. Apparently there is no disposition at the White House to present the Shantung settlement in any other light than as a compromise necessary for the successful conclusion of difficult negotiations and justified by the general results obtained.

The President is said to feel that a knowledge of details concerning the negotiations at Paris will reflect the results in a different light than appears from surface action on a single point.

Senator McCumber (N. D.) was the first of the callers. He has stood out as the Republican of strongest leanings for the Wilson covenant. He has been pro-Wilson-league from the beginning, and has never been necessary to expect or fear in talking with him.

As yet no virile opponent of the Wilson league has been at the White House, and if such have been invited the fact has not been made public. It was stated, however, that a discussion was made of the sending of invitations to Senator Lodge (Mass.) and others who were not inclined to be strongly committed, and have never definitely aligned themselves with the statesmen who are fighting for the preservation of American institutions and national ideals.

Senator McCumber was with the President more than an hour. After the conference he said:

"Our conversation covered a wide range, and if the President wants to know what we talked about that is all right. But as far as I am concerned, I consider our conversation confidential and I do not feel at liberty to discuss what happened."

"The President made me much confidential information that I am not at liberty to discuss or to use in a speech. Our conversation tended to show how conclusions were reached in the Peace Conference regarding various matters in the treaty. It did not change my views in regard to it and I am still of opinion that some reservation is necessary in connection with our ratification. The President made no effort to change my attitude."

Senator Nelson (Minn.) was with the President from 2 until almost 3 o'clock. Senator Nelson said the President talked with him about an hour. It was a very friendly and pleasant conversation, in which the President went into many of the difficult features of reaching agreement on different phases of the treaty. He did not attempt to present any new reasons why its ratification was necessary. The conversation took a wide range, dealing with Shantung, Russia, the Balkans and other topics. Senator Nelson suggested the desirability of bringing into existence a federated republic of the Balkans and found the President decidedly kindly disposed toward the idea.

Mr. Nelson has indicated heretofore that he favors certain reservations in the ratification and said that nothing in his discussion at the White House to-day had changed his position. His impression seemed to be that the President in his present talks with Senators is laying the foundation for further conference hereafter.

Colt's Views Are Unchanged.
Senator Colt (R. I.) went to the White House immediately after making a speech on the league covenant in the Senate. After the conference with the President he said nothing had transpired that would change his position, but he favored reservations, but was more than ever determined that reservations should not jeopardize the whole structure.

The President is said to feel that a knowledge of details concerning the negotiations at Paris will reflect the results in a different light than appears from surface action on a single point.

On the subject of reservations it is said to be the President's attitude that even though some respects a clearer definition of terms or provisions might be considered by some as desirable action by the United States would open the gates for reservations or other changes by other Powers andatory to the treaty and the ultimate result might be the total upsetting of the balance of conflicting interests achieved with so much labor at the Peace Conference. So far as can be learned there is no suggestion of such a course.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 17.—Under Secretary Polk of the State Department announced to-day that he would leave to-morrow for New York to confer with Secretary Lansing before sailing for Paris to take Mr. Lansing's place as head of the American peace delegation.

Mr. Lansing is expected to arrive in New York Saturday.

Mr. Polk conferred with President Wilson at the White House for an hour. He was understood to have discussed several State Department matters as well as the situation at the Peace Conference.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 17.—Under Secretary Polk of the State Department announced to-day that he would leave to-morrow for New York to confer with Secretary Lansing before sailing for Paris to take Mr. Lansing's place as head of the American peace delegation.

Mr. Lansing is expected to arrive in New